II. CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Previously presented) A method to reduce interference in a radio transmitter which comprises, listed in the direction of propagation of signal, at least one differential amplifier, a modulator, first level control unit, a power amplifier, a directional coupler and an antenna as well as a feedback path from the directional coupler to said differential amplifiers, which feedback path comprises a second level control unit and a demodulator to linearize the radio transmitter, the method comprising:

- measuring the level of at least one input signal of the modulator,

- comparing the level measured to a certain reference level,

- increasing the attenuation of the first level control unit if the level measured is lower than the reference level, and

- decreasing the attenuation of the first level control unit if the level measured is higher than the reference level.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, measures to set the attenuation of the first level control unit being carried out in conjunction with manufacture of the radio transmitter.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, where the radio transmitter functions according to a system based on time division technology, measures to set the attenuation of the first level control unit being carried out repeatedly in a free time slot of said system when the radio transmitter is in operation.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 1, where the radio transmitter functions according to a system based on time division technology, measures to set the attenuation of the first level control unit being carried out repeatedly in a transmission time slot of said system when the radio transmitter is in operation.

5. (Original) A radio transmitter comprising, listed in the direction of propagation of signal, at least one differential amplifier to produce a difference of a baseband input signal and a feedback signal, a modulator, a first level control unit, a power amplifier, a directional coupler and an antenna as well as a feedback path from the directional coupler to said differential amplifiers, which feedback path comprises a second level control unit and a demodulator to linearize the radio transmitter, the radio transmitter further comprising a means to measure the level of at least one input signal of the modulator and to compare that level to a certain reference level and to set the attenuation of the first level control unit on the basis of a result of the comparison.

6. (Original) The radio transmitter according to claim 5, said means to measure the level of at least one input signal of the modulator comprising an analog-to-digital converter and said means to compare the level of at least one input signal of the modulator and to set the attenuation of the first level control unit comprising a processor.

7. (Original) The radio transmitter according to claim 5, said means to measure the level of at least one input signal of the modulator and to compare the level to a certain reference level, and to set the attenuation of the first level control unit, comprising an analog comparator and amplifier.

8. (Original) A radio apparatus comprising a transmitter having a Cartesian loop, which includes a modulator and a first level control unit connected to an output thereof, the transmitter further having a means to measure a level of at least one input signal of the modulator and to compare that level to a certain reference level and to set the attenuation of the first level control unit on the basis of a result of the comparison.

9. (New) The method according to claim 1, wherein the modulator operates to combine inphase and quadrature components of an input signal applied to the modulator respectively by a first and a second of the differential amplifiers, wherein the demodulator operates to separate in-phase and quadrature components of a feedback signal of the feedback path, wherein the first differential amplifier obtains a difference between the in-phase components of the input signal and the feedback

signal, and the second differential amplifier obtains a difference between the quadrature components of the input signal and the feedback signal for operation of the radio transmitter as a Cartesian loop; and wherein, in said measuring step, signal level is measured at the outputs of the first and the second differential amplifiers.

10. (New) The radio transmitter according to claim 5, wherein the modulator operates to combine inphase and quadrature components of the input signal applied to the modulator respectively by a first and a second of the differential amplifiers, wherein the demodulator operates to separate in-phase and quadrature components of a feedback signal of the feedback path, wherein the first differential amplifier obtains a difference between the in-phase components of the input signal and the feedback signal, and the second differential amplifier obtains a difference between the quadrature components of the input signal and the feedback signal for operation of the radio transmitter as a Cartesian loop; and wherein, in said measuring means, signal level is measured at the outputs of the first and the second differential amplifiers.